

DEMOCRACY
AND MONOPOLY.

Man is not a creator; he is an exchanger, a converter. He originates nothing; he simply changes the form of things. He can create neither air, nor land, nor water, nor anything that is contained within them. He can, however, change the form and utility of matter by million devices and contrivances of his hand and brain. He can convert the trees of the forest and the minerals of the earth into such forms as to make them serve uncountable uses for himself and fellows. Out of water he can draw forth steam power and out of the air electricity; quarries he can convert into stately palaces, immense bridges, great cities; the wool of the sheep he can convert into the clothing of his kind, and by the application of his labor to the soil he can supply the food of the entire community. In short, he can give value to, or put to profitable use, through conversion or exchange, almost every conceivable element of matter which he can get within his grasp.

But it is only through conversion or exchange that he can do these things. Alone and singly men can do but little. By working in unison with his fellows, man accomplishes almost superhuman tasks; alone, unaided, he accomplishes little or nothing. The best that man alone and unaided can do is to keep himself alive.

In modern civilization, however, all are aided, to a degree, directly or indirectly. It is only in the savage state that man must depend entirely upon himself. Then he must feed and clothe and house himself directly, and, unlike the more civilized being, he cannot buy his bread ready baked, nor his meat prepared for use. He can accumulate nothing and he can exchange nothing. The modern being, through a system of co-operation with his fellows, can exchange his labor (or the result of his labor) for the result of other labor; but the savage or primitive man must consume the result of his labor, there being no system whereby he can exchange it for other labor. Neither can he store it up. And even if he could "store it up" it would be of no use to him; for the results of his labor, beyond an amount sufficient to provide for the necessities of his own existence, would, of course, be of no profit or value in a condition of society where there was no system of exchange or co-operation.

Thus, simply stated, we find that "society" itself is merely a process of conversion or exchange. Civilization is the logical outcome of collective industry; the development of the inherent power and tendency in man to gratify his desires (both small and great) through cooperation and exchange, with the least possible exertion.

At the basis of man's industry is ambition or desire. He inherently has ambitions and desires which distinguish him from every other form of being in the animal world. Hence, he is a moving, progressive animal. But, constituted as he is, he could be neither moving nor progressive, in any large sense, were it not for the fact that he instinctively seeks to gratify his wishes or ambitions with the least possible labor or effort on his own part. It is this characteristic in man which makes for progress. He takes his resources to accomplish his purposes swiftly, cheaply, simply. This is at least the tendency, and the degree in which he does it (in a free state of society) is measured by the intelligence he possesses. Early in the life of

the race, he discovered that collectively he could accomplish more than singly, and thus society was formed. He became a social being because he could not progress in any other way.

But man is individual, as well as social. In but few stages of life have all his faculties been normally developed. In all history we find man more enlightened and further developed in some respects than in others. For instance, in primitive times he learned the lesson of saving and exchanging labor through cooperation with his fellows; but as social life expanded and became more complex, some men began to employ shorter and apparently simpler methods of achieving their ends. For example, many quickly lost sight of the principle of justice, and found that through the use of superior brute strength and force they could frequently accomplish their purposes more swiftly and advantageously than by the more peaceful methods of cooperation and exchange.

Thus, as the world grew, strength rather than justice, might rather than right, became one of the guiding stars of men. And hence, one of the inherent characteristics of man which normally makes for progress (self-interest) became the cause of much suffering and injustice in the world. The desire for selfish gratification grew so strong, that the other and higher attributes, justice, the true balance wheel, as it were, of progress, was largely overshadowed or forgotten. To this fact, that men have in the past lost sight of or forgotten justice, and have concentrated their energies to gain supremacy or power over their fellows, can be traced nearly all the darkness and trouble and misery that has ever appeared in this world. All the wars, unjust and despotic governments, oppressive and unequal laws, religious, social and mental superstitions, and unequal privileges of this or of other ages, are traceable to this one cause.

But man in his normal state, inherently loves justice, and even in the darkest of the world's days of injustice and oppression, the truth has never been entirely extinguished from his mind. For in every age we read of those who fought and bled in the struggle against the particular injustice or superstition of their time, and for the enlightenment or betterment of mankind. All down the pages of history we find leaders of liberty, who, in their own time, were reviled and condemned by the established order as traitors, rebels or fanatics. Such men were Savanarola, Columbus, Luther, Cromwell, Jefferson. It was in the hearts of such men as these that justice was kept alive and the seeds sown for its greater growth in modern times.

Notwithstanding that the spirit of justice and equality has in our times gained great strength and power, her victory has never been complete. Co-existent with the development of the broader civilization and more democratic spirit of the last centuries, many ancient customs have been retained and still further strengthened which have their basis in the doctrines of the darker ages. Among these are many of the old laws and customs whereby, through the protection of government, some still wrest from others that to which they have no right. In other words, although man has in many ways advanced since the days of Savanarola and of Columbus, yet he is in many other ways, in his relationship to his fellows, still far from the principle of equality and justice which is summed up in the word "democracy."

Democracy, correctly defined, is

the embodiment of liberty and justice. In its greatest purity it means simply "equal rights to all; special privileges to none." A democracy is a state of society, therefore, where men actually have guaranteed to them both equality and freedom. Equality in the sense that the social and political rights are equal before the law; freedom in the sense that none are fettered or limited in their social life for the benefit of others. Unless these conditions exist, then real democracy, is not present.

As I said before, man inherently seeks to gratify his desires with the least exertion, and he does this quite naturally by taking advantage of those conditions which involve the least resistance. In a free state of society, such as is found in a truly democratic realm, where every man's opportunity is primarily equal, competition serves to retain equality between the production and the consumption of wealth, and also to greatly further the general development of progress. We find, however, in our own country, and in fact in all civilized lands, that in the development of modern industry a point is quickly reached where competition itself becomes so keen that disaster follows; and then a new factor, combination, sets in, and eliminates competition.

Now why is it that competition grows so keen in modern time that it ends in disaster? Why is it that "overproduction" ensues, with poverty and depression in its train, if (as is always true) there are thousands upon thousands of men ready and waiting to exchange their labor for their needs or their wishes? Why is it that so many men are trying with their hands and head to exchange their labor for its equivalent and yet are unable to do so? Surely it would seem illogical that there should be such a thing as "over-production" as long as there are men standing idle and waiting for a chance to give their wealth (that is, their labor), in exchange for the products of others. Why should consumption ever fall behind production in a condition of society where probably 70 per cent. of the community are living from hand to mouth and are never able to store up their labor or accumulate wealth in any degree; where, in fact, they all consume as fast as they produce, and where there is always the keenest competition to consume even more?

In the answer to this question I will find the kernel of the whole modern social and industrial problem. As we come to examine modern industrial condition closely we find that there is an outside element which enters into and affects the social being of us all. We find that some men enjoy advantages which others do not. I do not mean merely the differences or advantages of hand and brain, or even advantage. These are natural and will never be apart from man. Such differences are more largely inherent and a part of the man himself. It is these that give him his individuality, and of course, without such there could be no progress. But there are certain outside, artificial advantages which some enjoy to the exclusion of others. There are many of them; they may all be summed up under one head—that of privilege, or monopoly.

Monopoly consists in the exclusive possession by some of certain right or other rights, privileges and advantages which are not accessible to all. In other words, it is the artificial handicapping of one portion of the race for the benefit of the other. It is not only unjust, but it is pernicious in its influence

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

in every walk of life. Man being a social being, he produces to exchange and he exchanges only to satisfy his wants, being unable to gratify them in any other way. In an equitable state of society he has a free field to exchange his labor for its full equivalent in the products of other labor, and the equilibrium of society is maintained through the competition of both the selling and the purchasing of labor. Under such conditions there could be neither reason nor excuse for scarcity of labor or the "over-production" of the results of labor; for production and consumption tend to balance each other. Every producer would be able to exchange his labor for its equivalent without let or hindrance.

But as modern society is constituted this is not the case. The producer of wealth in whatever form does not find a fair and equal field for the disposal of his labor. Instead, he quickly finds himself hemmed in by monopoly. He finds that, instead of being able to exchange his product for its equivalent, he must, set aside a certain portion of it as a tribute to others. Like the villains of old, he must pay royalty to its master. Every stroke of the hammer, the chisel or the pen made by the worker in our land to-day involves a contribution of some kind to this modern robber baron. In a certain degree no work is possible, no wealth can be produced, without at the same time contributing to the strength and comfort of the great non-producing, all consuming mass of society.

The honest and unbiased thinker should have little difficulty in recognizing monopoly at any time. It is only because men are constantly confused by specious or superficial arguments, heresay, and conscious or unconscious intimidation that they do not readily distinguish monopoly when they see it. Some monopolies are so old and seem so thoroughly a part of our daily surroundings that at first thought it seems, indeed, difficult for us to realize how they can ever be separated from the involved complexity of modern society. Like the creeping vines which intertwine and wind themselves in and about a lattice work, and seemingly cannot be separated from it, so monopoly, in one form or another, intertwines itself throughout the entire strata of modern society and appear in many ways to be a vital and necessary part of it.

But, like many other things, monopoly has its earmarks whereby it can always be recognized. It is essentially a "short cut," and as I have already stated, it had its origin among men in the discovery that there was a way for them to gratify their desires which was easier and simpler than that a mere co-operation and exchange. In abandoning the path of justice they took a short route to "success," appropriating the property (wealth or labor) of others. When the

ancient savage discovered that he possessed the strength and power to control, through threat or intimidation, the life and labor of his weaker neighbor, then monopoly was born, and it has flourished from that day to this. All through the centuries we may trace the spirit of monopoly in one form or another. We see it the underlying motive and principle in nearly all the wars of ancient or modern times; the annals of both dead and living empires display it on every hand, and in our own time and in our own land it is as fully alive as at any other time or in any other land.

The enemy of labor is not capital. There is no conflict between capital and labor, and essentially never can be. Labor's enemy and capital's enemy, in the last analysis, is this monopoly of which we speak. Labor, unrestricted, unhindered, leads unerringly and directly to democracy, and is itself the evidence of democracy. Wherever you find labor free, in its broadest sense, there only will you find true democracy. Where labor is not free, there will you find monopoly.

The conflict, then, is not between labor and capital, but between free labor (or democracy) and monopoly. Thus monopoly is not merely the foe to one class, but to all classes (except the class of monopolists); it is not merely the foe to the poor, as such, but also to the well-to-do. It is not only the foe to manual labor, but the foe to the producer in every form. It is the real antagonist of true business interests, of enterprise, of ambition, and the enemy of Justice, liberty and equality.

JOHN MOODY.

Has Found Cure For Leprosy.

According to United States Consul McWade, at Canton, it has remained for an American physician Dr. Adolph Razlag, to discover a means of curing and exterminating leprosy. In a report to the State Department, the Consul says that wonderful success has attended the efforts of this physician, and his work has attracted the attention of the highest Manchú and Chinese officials. This work began in June, 1902, in a leper village, six miles distant from Canton. Of four cases treated, three have been discharged completely cured, and the last is making a practical recovery. These methods are urged for the treatment of lepers in the Philippines and in Hawaii. The treatment appears to consist of minute and prolonged sanitation and the use of highly antiseptic drugs.

Kentucky Fairs, 1903.

Richmond, July 13, 6 days.
Crab Orchard, July 22, 4 days.
Georgetown, July 21, 6 days.
Cynthiana, July 29, 4 days.
Guthrie, July 29, 3 days.
Danville, August 4, 4 days.
Madisonville, August 4, 4 days.
Lexington, August 10, 6 days.
Fern Creek, August 18, 4 days.
Lawrenceburg, Aug. 18, 4 days.
Shepherdsville, Aug. 18, 4 days.
Mayesville, August 19, 4 days.
Shelbyville, August 25, 4 days.
Bardonia, September 1, 5 days.
Nicholasville, Sept. 1, 3 days.
Elizabethtown, Sept. 8, 4 days.
Bowling Green, Sept. 15, 4 days.
Ky. State Fair, Owensboro, Sept. 21, 6 days.
Henderson, September 29, 5 days.

Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of the Army War College was laid Saturday at Washington with impressive Military and Masonic ceremonies. President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Gen. S. M. B. Young delivered addresses and many distinguished people were in attendance.

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in the new
magnificent
shapes
havethat
real
swagger
look
\$3.50



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We buy Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Fowls, Sheep, Pigs, Hides, Tallow, Bluegrass Seed, etc.

We Pay CASH All the Market Will Allow.

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Wholesale and Retail Grocer
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PRICES, 3 Cents and over.
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AND
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AT

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Telephone connection with Western Union office at Preston.
Conveyance for trunks will meet druggists at Mt. Sterling if desired.

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Free Conveyance to and from Depot.

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Refrigerators, Boilers, and every description
Machinery Repaired.
Brass Goods, Water Gages, Valves, Pipe Fitting,
and Mill Supplies, etc.
One 2-horse Power Engine, a Bargain.

YOUR
"Old Kentucky Home"

We are not going to tell
you there's no better place
on earth—you are more
able to judge that. But
we do want to tell you, if
for any reason you intend
leaving Kentucky, you
can't find a better place to
make your home than in
the West or Southwest.

Low Round Trip Homeseekers
—OR—
One Way Settler's Rates
are still offered by the
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R'y,
The World's Fair Line.

Tickets on sale First
and Third Tuesdays of each
month up to and includ-
ing April 21st, 1903.

ASK US FOR RATES
GEO. L. GARNETT, T. P. A., or L. J.
ERWIN, G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

Chattanooga Plows
have center draft and sloping landside, which make them run light.

Beams and Points
are fastened with two bolts. We grind plows to a regular shape and
then give them a superior polish.

Duplicate Parts
that fit can be had for all of our plows.

Chattanooga
Chilled
Plow.

Our Patent Steel Bolts.
Our patent bolt head will neither allow a bolt to turn nor cause a casting
to crack. It occupies the least possible space in the surface of the
plow. Only one size plow bolt is used in Chattanooga Plows.

ED. MITCHELL,
THE HARDWAREMAN.

Chattanooga
Chilled
Plow.

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Fashions.

In one of the shops they are mak-
ing a specialty of French knots in
the linen gowns. In one gown of
blue linen embroidered stars are
set into both skirt and blouse, and
are surrounded by the knots, also
in white. Filling in between the
many points of the stars, the knots,
which are large, are close together,
and outside of the circle thus form-
ed are more knots, a little further
apart, and, like a gradually dim-
inishing halo, the knots are less and
less close together, forming a good-
sized sphere. The yoke of this gown
is formed of bands of white, joined
by fagoting.

Waist and skirt of a white linen
gown are trimmed with bands of
embroidery that have the appear-
ance of battlements on either side.
The spaces between are filled with
knots at equal distances apart. Al-
together broad bands are formed,
but the knots give them a light
effect.

Pretty things in pattern waists
are of rather coarse linen, the un-
even threaded linen, in white, linen
color, pink and a delicate shade
like a pale dove color. These come
from France, and are embroidered
in white hand-work, in flower and
conventional designs, and they cost
about \$6 each.

In the dress patterns this year
gowns partly made in Louisiana,
black and white checks, which cost
\$25 a robe. There is a flounce or
flare, finished with cords in black
and white, or in all white. Orna-
ments of black strap from the skirt
down to the flounce.

This Louisiana, by the piece, in
different styles of black and white
checks costs 75 cents a yard.

Shantung Louisines are pretty
things that are selling at reason-
able prices, 65 cents a yard, and are
in the most delightful colors imag-
inable. There are several dark
shades of blue, soft pinks, and rose
shades, quaint greens, and all of
the aesthetic tones which make up
so charmingly into blouses and
house gowns.

Long evening gloves are embroi-
dered or have applications of lace on
the upper parts. These match the
colors of the gloves as a rule, black
on black, or, on one pair of white
gloves, the embroidery is over pink,
giving the effect, when on, of a cut-
out piece of embroidery.—New
York Times.

A Break.
The ivory white scheme for
World's Fair buildings will have a
break in the Agricultural building,
plans for which have been given
the contractors. This building
will be green and stand on a hill.

E. M. Glave, who died at Har-
rodsburg, fought in the Mexican
war and was a member of Mor-
gan's command.

Negro Wants the Place.

Hayden Hall, a negro, is an ap-
plicant for the appointment of
postmaster at Centerville, a little
village about three miles north of
Jeffersonville. The place was
made vacant by the resignation of
Silas Carr, formerly of Jefferson-
ville, now of Indianapolis, Ind. The
office is not a remunerative one and
no white Republican can be found
who is willing to assume the re-
sponsibility for a mere pittance.

Sam Kendall, a Democrat and a
member of the County Central
Committee, has practically been the
postmaster for the past two years
and many think that he should get
the appointment. He conducts the
only store in the place, which is
centrally located, and is thorough-
ly conversant with the duties of
postmaster.

The question of an appointment
is assuming a serious aspect and it
is up to the Republicans as to
whether the appointment shall be
given a negro or a Democrat.

Dead From Heart Disease.
"Elicia," the toe dancer, died in
New York of heart disease, caused
by following her calling for years.

"Don't Know
How I Got
Such a Cold"

Most of us have heard this ex-
pression many times.
Did you ever notice that the
Don't know how I got it cold
is a bad one to get over? That
before you are through with the
hoarseness, the cough, the "tight
feeling," the general discomfort,
and the out of sorts sensations,
you are apt to have another such
cold, and so on until it hangs on
for weeks?

These colds mean that your sys-
tem is out of gear. They usually
precede serious diseases like con-
sumption, bronchitis. They are
dangerous.

We have found a remedy for all
sorts of colds, coughs, that is not
a so-called cough-cure. It does
not stupefy with opium, nor fill
the system with vicious drugs.
It is Vinol. We are perfectly
willing to tell any inquirers at our
store what it is made of and how
we came to take hold of it.

It certainly does the work. Old
coughs go off like magic. It even
relieves people far gone in con-
sumption. People right in town
have proved it. We sell it subject
to guarantee—money back if it
doesn't help you. Isn't it foolish
to put the matter off?

WM. S. LLOYD
DRUGGIST.

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DRUGGIST.

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO THE WORK.

**Kentucky Business Men Indorse
the Efforts of the Kentucky
Exhibit Association.**

About fifty well known Kentucky
business men met at Exchange
Hall, in the Board of Trade build-
ing, in Louisville, to consider the
work of the Kentucky Exhibit As-
sociation. Speeches favoring an
energetic campaign to secure the
necessary funds to make the ex-
hibit a success were made by Judge
Savage, of Boyd county; Judge
Spaulding, of Lebanon; Mr. Len-
ard, of Eddyville; Mr. Droegge, of
Kent county; Judge Wall, of
Mayville; Mr. Rankin, of Mason;
Mr. Mitchell Alford, of Lexington;
Mr. Trigg, of Barren; Gen. Cas-
tleman, Mr. W. A. Robinson and
others, of Louisville. The follow-
ing resolution was finally passed by
a unanimous vote.

"Resolved, That we pledge our
best efforts to the work of the
Kentucky Exhibit Association; that
we dedicate to the movement
that we have inaugurated every en-
ergy that we return home to take up
once a personal vigorous canvass
for subscriptions to the \$100,000
fund among all miscellaneous in-
terests, promising to assist in sol-
iciting every special class not as-
signed to our committee."

Moving.

In order to relieve the congestion
of legislation and permit the fin-
ishing of the Isthmian Canal trea-
ty, the appropriation bills and other
important business without call-
ing an extra session of congress, a
compromise has been suggested in
the senate, providing that Ariz-
ona and New Mexico be admitted
as one state, to be named Montu-
suma, leaving it in the power of
the citizens of Arizona to become
a separate state when the popula-
tion within the present limits
reaches 300,000. Oklahoma is to
be admitted as a state and Indian
Territory is to be added in 1906
when the Indian treaties expire. It
is stated that the Democrats will
not agree to the compromise but
force an extra session and thus put
the Republicans in a hole.

Follows Sister to the Grave.

George Dubeche, the fourteen-
year-old son of George Dubeche,
the yard dealer at Louisville, 639
East Market Street, died of diph-
theria caught from laying a floral
design on his sister's grave.

The boy was taken ill a few days
later and his death resulted last
Wednesday. George Dubeche was
a messenger boy for Miss Alice Mil-
ler, florist, at Fourth and Jefferson
streets.

A household necessity—Dr.
Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns,
cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore
throat, croup, catarrh, asthma;
never fails.

Fine Trains to Florida.

"Florida Limited," Chicago and
Florida Special." Superb Pullman
Service, without change, from
Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati
and Louisville to Jacksonville and
St. Augustine via Southern Rail-
way and Queen & Crescent Route.
These trains are the finest and fast-
est in the South, and carry dining
cars, observation cars, drawing
room sleepers, compartment cars
and club cars. For handsomely
illustrated literature, descriptive of
Florida and Cuban resorts, folders,
etc., address any agent of the
Southern Railway or C. C. Stewart,
Traveling Passenger Agent, Lex-
ington, Ky.; C. H. Hungerford,
District Passenger Agent, 234 4th
avenue, Louisville; G. B. Allen,
Assistant General Passenger Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. Spencer, Gen-
eral Manager, St. Louis, Mo. 31-6

Spanish Beefsteak.
Put a tablespoonful of butter in a
hot stewpan. Put in a round steak,
and brown slightly on both sides,
then put in a can of tomatoes,
or the equivalent in peeled and
sliced ones, with chopped onions
and salt and pepper to taste. Sim-
mer together for half a hour. Tough
poor beef is much improved by
this method, made tender, and of
better flavor.

IN THE SENATE

Work Approaching a Finish.

Mr. Carmack (Tenn.), who said
the action of the President in the
Indiana Postoffice is to be taken
as the measure of the strength of
the Executive and the powers of the
Federal Government, then the Gov-
ernment always deserves to be de-
spised for its weakness and imbec-
ility. The Postoffice belonged, he
said, to the United States, and he
inquired if a handful of ruffians
were more powerful than the Gov-
ernment, "with its militant Pres-
ident at its head."

TO SAFEGUARD MONEY.

Mr. Aldrich called up the bill
amending the Revised Statutes to
further provide for the safeguard-
ing of public moneys. An amend-
ment was agreed to excluding the
bonds of street railway companies
as security for deposits in national
banks. Another amendment was
agreed to accepting as security the
first mortgage bonds of any rail-
road company which has paid div-
idends of not less than 4 per cent
per annum "regularly and contin-
uously" on its entire capital stock
for a period of not less than 10
years previous to the deposit of the
bonds.

The bill was further amended so
that the United States shall have a
lien on "current" assets of banks
in which public moneys are depos-
ited, and also that any legally au-
thorized bonds issued for municipal
purposes by any city or county
may be accepted as security for de-
posits.

THE BILL THEN WENT OVER.

The Senate Committee on Fi-
nance authorized Senator Aldrich
to report an amendment to the
sundry civil bill providing for
\$100,000 to carry into effect the
recommendations of the President
for an international commission to
consider the relationship of the
silver-using countries to the gold-
standard countries.

The conferees on the car cou-
pling bill agreed on the basis
of the action of the House
in receding from its amend-
ment allowing the Interstate Com-
merce Commission to reduce the
number of cars that must be
equipped with patent couplers.

ONE EXCEPTION.

The conferees on the army ap-
propriation bill reached an agree-
ment on all the points of difference
except the Senate amendment pro-
viding for the printing of the his-
torical army register compiled by
F. B. Heitman.

A resolution was adopted calling
on the Postmaster General to fur-
nish information regarding the ef-
fect on the revenue of the Post-
office Department in the event of
the adoption of the amendment to
the postoffice appropriation bill
giving all periodicals the same rate
and terms as those now given week-
ly periodicals.

A resolution was also agreed to
accepting the invitation of the
Louisiana Purchase Exposition to
attend the dedicatory ceremonies
at St. Louis April 30 and May 1
and 2 next, and providing for the
appointment of a committee of ten
Senators to represent the body.

The order of business in the Sen-
ate for the remainder of the session
has been definitely decided on.
Appropriation bills will be given
the right of way and the Panama
Canal treaty will be considered
while the appropriation bills are in
conference.

A bill was passed authorizing
the Secretary of the Treasury to
issue a number of souvenir med-
allions for the benefit of the Thomas
Jefferson Memorial Association of
the United States.

A movement is on foot among the
Chinese merchants of San Francisco
to force admittance for their sons
to the public schools. The Exam-
iner says that it has been decided
to petition the Legislature to amend
the law which restricts the Chinese
youth to the Chinese public schools.

PLAIN PROOF

What This Gentleman Says
Is a Mere Statement
of Facts.

No one can have any reason for
dissenting from the particulars and
proofs which follow, for verification
of the same is within easy reach of
every resident of this vicinity.
That Doan's Kidney Pills promptly
and effectually cure kidney com-
plaints is substantiated not only in
this particular case, but by all who
have given them a fair trial. Testi-
mony likewise shows that you do
not have to take them indefinitely
to be cured.

Walter McLaughlin, a machine
hand, employed at J. Holliday &
Sons planing mill, Wheeling, W.
Va., address 3032 Jacob street,
says: "Had I not used Doan's
Kidney Pills when I did I would
not be alive now. I was in a terri-
ble condition, and although I took
quarts of medicine I got no better
but worse. Friends spoke of my
bad appearance and thousands
knew about it. I could hardly get
around, and felt and looked like a
dead man more than a living one.
Doan Kidney Pills were a blessing
to me, half a box relieved me, three
boxes entirely cured me and now I
feel as though my back was as
strong as that of any horse in Wheel-
ing. I would rather have a box of
Doan's Kidney Pills than the ser-
vices of all the doctors in the State."

For sale by all dealers. Price,
50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Ruf-
falo, N. Y., sole agents for the U.
S.

Remember the name—Doan's—
and take no other. 33 2t

Business Chances.

The M. K. & T. Ry. has a well
established Industrial Department,
siding in the selection of sites and
locations for industries of all kinds
along its lines. Write if you are
interested. We will send book,
"Business Chances," and any other
information wanted. Address,
James Barker, Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
M. K. & T. Ry., 204 Wainwright
Bldg., St. Louis.

**Special One-Way Rates to all
Parts of South West.**

On the first and third Tuesdays
in November and December, 1902,
and January, February, March and
April, 1903, the Missouri Pacific
Railway will have on sale special
one-way settlers tickets to points
in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana,
Southwest Missouri, Oklahoma and
Indian Territory. Write for rates
and maps.

A. A. GALLAGHER, D. P. A. Mo. Pa.
Ry. 419 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.
14-24

Results From a Pitched Battle.

In a pitched battle between min-
ers and deputy marshals in West
Virginia eight miners were killed
and fourteen wounded. One mar-
shal was killed and two wounded.
The miners refused to permit the
officers to serve injunction papers.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; na-
ture's remedy for coughs, colds, pul-
monary diseases of every sort. 33 4

Moore & Scott,
All kinds
Ken-
tucky
and
Virginia
COAL.

All kinds
of feed.

Phone 37.

JUST ARRIVED

Our New Crop Sweet Pea and Nasturtium SEEDS

IN PACKAGE OR BULK,
—AT—
DUERSON'S Drug Store,
Phone 190 No. 7 Court St

PERSONAL.

T. P. Martin is in Cincinnati.
Jno. Williams at home from Louisville.
Miss Lella Stoner has returned from Lexington.
Dr. Reynolds and bride will return on Friday.
Ed Galskill on Wednesday returned from Florida.

J. S. Trimble on Thursday returned from Memphis.
Mrs. K. O. Clarke and Misses Sallie and Lydia are in Cincinnati.
Mrs. L. F. Panyne, of Midway, was here last week visiting her parents.

R. M. Trimble on Thursday went to Hazard and other Eastern Kentucky towns.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Greene, of Bramblett, spent from Sunday until Monday in town.

Miss Hattie Bosworth, of Lexington, is the pleasant guest of Miss Mary Joplin.

Miss Setta Oliver is at Yale, Ky., where she is engaged in teaching a spring school.

Miss Frazier Greene spent from Saturday until Monday with relatives in Winchester.

Mr. H. B. Spiegle, of Cleveland, O., where last week setting up a late of Mr. Sundheimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. Brown left for California for a protracted stay on Thursday. Mrs. Brown hopes to be benefited in health.

James E. Thomson and wife and Mrs. Robert King have returned from Muskogee, Indian Territory, where they went to prove their inheritance.

On Tuesday Mrs. Minerva Williams went to Lake Charles, La.; Miss Lottie Fogg to Reno, Ok., to visit her brother, Harry, and Robert Ratliff to Hapton, Tex. Mrs. Williams expects to return in May.

Miss Nannie Reid and Mrs. Alice Turner left Saturday evening for New York City where they will make purchases for the Novelty Store. The stock for 1903 will be larger and more complete than ever before of strictly new things.

WE HAVE IN STOCK THE BEST

Clver, Timothy, Red Top and Blue-Grass

THAT THE EARTH PRODUCES.

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS SA (SFACTORY

Z. F. Tabb.

PHONE 12. 25 South Mayville St.

RELIGIOUS.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Thursday at 2 p. m. in the Sunday School room of the Christian Church.

The Ky. Children's Home Society will meet at 8 p. m. in Sunday School room of Christian Church Thursday.

You are invited to attend the prayer meeting at the Baptist Church this evening at 7 o'clock. The topic is "Assurance."

Last Sunday was the day observed by many of the Christian churches for Foreign Mission offerings. The Central of Lexington gave \$300.

Rev. H. D. Clark on Sunday preached an interesting missionary sermon, emphasizing the duty of Christians to evangelize the world.

Rev. E. E. Bomar, of Richmond Va., formerly of the Mt. Sterling Baptist Church, will preach at said church Tuesday evening, the 10th inst.

At the Baptist Church next Sunday morning and evening the pastor will preach. Morning subject "The Christ for the World and the World for Christ." A cordial invitation to every one.

Bracken Academy, the Baptist School which was opened Jan. 5th at Morehead, has an attendance of 115 students. Prof. Elder and Nicholson with their assistants are doing splendid work. Success is assured.

In compliance with the request of the Ministerial Association of Louisville, the Rev. J. E. Wright on Sunday morning preached along the line of good citizenship, rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. He spoke of individual responsibility to God, and said that the pulpit, press and representative citizens should speak out on questions pertaining to the public welfare, and character determined citizenship as influenced (1) By the Law of Heredity. (2) By Education. (3) By Environment. Under the first he showed how some people began life handicapped by the evil deeds of, and inheritance from, their ancestry, and insisted that each man and woman should be the best possible, so as to transmit to their offspring noble qualities. Under the second he set forth the difference between a subject and a citizen, and criticized the doings of political bosses in town and city, and the labor organizations. Under the third he asked, what is our environment here? and said we, the people, including himself, adopt a strange policy—the policy of keeping our mouths shut when we should speak out against prevailing evils. He said that evil and lawlessness exist because the sentiment of a community permit them, and that this public sentiment depends largely upon the pulpit and the press. Sentiment would be improved by every man being honest in his dealing, paying for what he gets; by working for the material development of our interests, and by seeing that our laws are enforced. The defect is in a lack of enforcement of laws, but in the lack of enforcement. He said saloons are legalized—both the selling of whiskey to minors and on Sunday is illegal. He referred to the past bloody history of our town and to recent occurrences of drunkenness, of a man being knocked down with brass knuckles and robbed and another being shot and killed on our streets. He insisted that the enforcement of law, saying that if officers do not do their duty they should be impeached or relegated, and that citizens who know of violations of law should report same. His last appeal was for the preservation of human life.

Grubbs, Hazlegill & Co. now show a new and fresh stock of silks and velvets, dress goods, white goods, ribbons, linens, hosiery, gloves, trimmings, carpets, matings, etc.

The ladies of the C. W. B. M. will give a Fiddlers' Contest at the Courthouse Thursday evening, March 12. Those desiring to participate will confer with Mrs. Amelia Young or Mrs. R. F. Martin.

Burglars.

Thieves broke into Ross Appersons business house, cor. of Queen and Locust Sts., Sunday evening and burglarized his safe of \$35. No one suspected.

DEATHS.

PARSONS.—The wife of Rev. J. G. Parsons is dead at Whitesburg.

CLAYPOOL.—Walton Claypool, a prominent banker of Bowling Green, was instantaneously killed by an electric car on Sunday.

GOODWIN.—Benjamin Goodwin, a wealthy farmer of Fayette county, committed suicide in a Lexington saloon on Friday, shooting himself.

COLLINS.—Mr. James Collins, aged 44, died at his home at Mersburg, Tuesday, Feb. 24. A wife and three children—two girls and a boy survive him.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, 1903, the son, aged 18 months, of S. C. Johnson and wife, of Hinkston, died. This is the third child lost in a few weeks.

BROWN.—Mrs. Kittie Brown died at Paris last week. She was the mother of Mesdames W. L. Davis and J. T. Hinton. Str. Burial at Elizabethtown.

MURPHY.—Ed Mitchell died in Cincinnati on Thursday, Feb. 26, 1903. His remains were brought here on Friday night and taken to the home of Mr. Silas Stofer. The funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church on Saturday morning by Revs. Joplin and Clark, and the burial was in Macphelah. He was a prominent and worthy citizen and business man. See fuller notice in another column.

For Rent.

In the northeast corner of Locust and Mayville Streets, is one of the most desirable business houses in the city. Counting the basement it is a four-story building and accessible by a stairway and elevator. This is the most desirable location in the city for a wholesale business. Rent reasonable and can be secured for a term of years. For further particulars call on or write.

T. K. BARNES & SONS

Fine Flow of Gas.

On the Hedrick farm near Salt Lake a fine gas well has been struck by Isaac Shouse at a depth of four hundred feet. So strong is the pressure that with ninety feet of water on it, the water is blown forty feet above the earth.

For Sale or Exchange.

I'm going to farming. I will exchange my home place (Peters home) of 40 acres, with tobacco barn 60x90, stock barn of 4 stalls, corn crib, buggy house, meat house, wash house, and all other necessary outbuildings, my brick dwelling of 8 rooms, veranda, porches, etc., and half extending from front to rear that is never too warm in summer and never too cold in winter. This place has to be seen to be appreciated. In many portions of the house the walls are 4 feet thick. Come and see. Looking will convince you.

Any information desired will be cheerfully given. You will apply to R. A. Mitchell at his office or to myself in person at my home.

18-1f STROTHER D. MITCHELL.

Horribly Mangled by Train.

The body of an unknown man, horribly mutilated, was found on the railroad tracks at Meads, on C. & O. Sunday. One hand and several dollars in silver scattered along the tracks was all there was to identify it as being a human body.

New Ghods.

Our spring purchase embraces the largest and best line of white goods ever shown in this city. All desirable and stylish patterns in oxford cloths can be seen at our store. If its new and up-to-date, we have it.

333 GRUBBS, HAZLEGILL & Co.

We understand Barlow and Wilson have declared they will yet have the "Greatest Minstrel Attraction America has ever seen." It is evident they have made a start in this direction.—Washington, D. C., Daily Times, Opera House, Monday, March 2.

On Friday S. P. Kerr sent from Winchester seven wagons loaded with "Perfection" flour for Ford and other points, being unable to get cars for shipment.

Without Expense.

The Democratic County Committee, of Franklin, adopted a resolution to furnish officers for State Primary free of expense to candidates.

Eighteen students at Cornell University in N. Y. have died of typhoid fever.

MARRIAGES.

Walter Bean, of Winchester, will be married to-morrow at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Maissie Leggett.

CAYWOOD-TOTT.

Henry Caywood and Miss Willie Tott, of this county, were married on Thursday Feb. 26.

WILLIAMS WARREN.

W. A. Williams, of near Owingsville, and Miss Elizabeth Warren, of Olympia, eloped to Cincinnati several days ago.

NICHOLS-THOMAS.

Miss Margaret, daughter of W. C. Thomas, of Covington, formerly of this city, was recently married to Mr. Robert Nichols.

FLETCHER-SAMPSON.

On Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1903, Rev. H. D. Clark united in marriage Conner Fletcher and Miss Emma Sampson, both of this county.

MOORE-QUENBERRY.

Jase Moore, son of W. G. Moore, of Bath county, and Miss Bertha, daughter of Robert Quisenberry, of Stepstone, were married recently.

DALZELL-CARTER.

Wm. Dalzell and Miss Maggie Carter both of the Stoops neighborhood were married at the County Clerk's office on Friday by B. W. Trimble.

CROW-STEPHENS.

At the courthouse on Thursday, Judge A. A. Hazlegill officiating, Shelton Crow, aged 21 years, was married to Miss Ganie Stephens, aged 15 years.

Again Postponed.

The examining trial of James Freeman for the murder of John W. Willoughby, which was set for Monday morning, was again continued until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, owing to the absence of witnesses for the defendant. This will be the fifth appointment.

THE SICK.

M. R. Hainline is in bed.

Trav. Leach is improving.

Mrs. W. T. Overby, of Paris, is dangerously sick.

C. W. Harris not at business on Monday and Tuesday.

Capt. Ed. Porter Thompson is critically ill at Frankfort.

W. H. Thompson, of Ewington neighborhood, is seriously sick.

T. K. Barnes is away from his place and confined to his room with grip.

Chairman of State Democratic Committee, A. W. Young is confined to his room with grip.

W. R. Nanneley who received a fall some days ago injuring his back is yet confined to his room.

Robt. Planck, who has been afflicted with Sciatica for the past three months is improving slowly.

The many friends of Mrs. Ella Priest, at Sideview, will regret to know that last Thursday she had a relapse and since then her condition has been very critical.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Powell Hall, a lunatic, will present the same to me personally proven, on or before the 14th day of March, 1903, as I will upon that day make final settlement of my accounts with the Montgomery Co Court and make final distribution of all funds in my hands and ask to be discharged from any further liability as Committee for said Powell Hall.

This, February 28th, 1903.

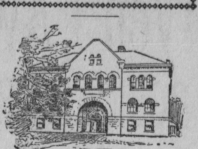
C. T. EVANS,

Committee for Powell Hall, insane.

More Time.

The franchise for the electric railroad from Lexington to Winchester would have expired Saturday, but the Clark Fiscal Court granted an extension of time until April 15.

Library Contest.



Public Graded School.....	2,275.161
Red Men.....	1,860.417
B. P. O. E.....	400.133
Mt. Sterling Public Library.....	491.618
Colored Graded School.....	227.222
I. O. O. F.....	22.475
A. O. U. W.....	71.365
Reverendary Seminary.....	57.365
Masonic Lodge.....	13.821
Grassy Lick Sunday School.....	13,827
Mrs. Talbott School, Sharpburg.....	13,826
Country Teachers Library.....	2,000
Miss Bruns' Select School.....	8,304
Catholic Church.....	5,569
Christian Church.....	2,649
Miss Corbett's School.....	2,074
Methodist Church.....	1,178
Baptist Church.....	91
Macedon.....	56.4
Morehead Normal School.....	45
First Presbyterian Church.....	44
Corinth Church.....	370
North Middletown College.....	35
Southern Presbyterian Church.....	30
High Top School.....	10
Owingsville School.....	7
School No. 10.....	5
Colored M. R. Church.....	5
Winfield Oak.....	3
Winfield School.....	2
Bath County Masonic Lodge.....	20
Springfield Church.....	1
Farm School.....	1
Hazel Green Academy.....	1
Oak Hill School.....	1
Gov. Bruns' School.....	1

Carpets.

Our entire stock, consisting of the best patterns in velvets and wool ingrain was bought before the advance. We can not be undersold on carpets. A comparison and examination will convince you.

333 GRUBBS, HAZLEGILL & Co.

More Time.

The franchise for the electric railroad from Lexington to Winchester would have expired Saturday, but the Clark Fiscal Court granted an extension of time until April 15.

Small pox quarantine at Campton has been raised and danger has passed.

J. J. Smith, of Harrison, succeeds James O'Connell, of this city, as Sergeant of the Court of Appeals. All changes took place on Monday.

Spring Styles Now In.

YOU CAN PAY FIVE DOLLARS FOR A HAT AND BE NO BETTER SATISFIED THAN WITH A FOR THREE!

Guthrie Clothing Co.,

Tailors, Clothiers, Shoers, Hatters, Furnishers.

Highest Quality, Largest Stock, Closest Profits in Mt. Sterling, Ky.

From Washington.

Congress dies by limitation at noon to-day.

The Senate has passed a bill appointing K. J. Hampton, of Winchester, quarter master in the regular army with the title of Captain. The appointment only awaits the approval of the President.

Representative De Arment introduced in Congress a concurrent resolution, directing President Roosevelt to ascertain the terms upon which Great Britain would consent to cede Canada to the United States, provided the inhabitants of the Dominion are willing.

Land, Stock and Crop Items.

John F. Richardson has sold the remainder of his Grassy Lick farm, 66 acres, to Peter Lee at \$65 per acre.

W. E. Shedd bought at \$90 per acre, the 61 acre farm, near Grassy, belonging to Mrs. P. Ragland.

S. B. Lane has bought of John Goodpaster, on Hinkston, 27 87-100 acres of land paying for it \$1428.33.

Bulls For Sale.

Pure bred Hereford Bulls, ready for service. For information, address H. I. GREENE, 311 f Grassy, Ky.

Fires.

On Thursday morning at 1:30 o'clock, fire was discovered in the square bounded by Vine, Fourth, Walnut and Third Streets in Cin. The North half except the Carlisle building was destroyed while the Pike Opera House, the American Book Company's publication house, the Woodrow printing works, Zumbri box factory and other concerns on the South side of Baker alley are also burned out.

For 12 hours the flames held away, resulting in a loss of about \$2,000,000. About 35 engines were at work.

On Friday the Haley building at Frankfort was burned.

"The Little Church Around the Corner" will be the next attraction at the Opera House, Saturday Matinee and night, March 7.

REMOVALS.

D. J. Holland and family have moved to the Fesler farm on Mayville pike.

T. S. Barnes and family have moved from Howards Mill to Sharpburg.

John F. Richardson and family have moved from Grassy Lick to the Myaher farm, near town, which he recently purchased.

Boone Wade and family, of the Levee, left yesterday for Muskogee, Indian Territory, and A. S. Vivian, of Kiddleville, goes to Missouri soon.

G. Z. Coleman, the Postal Telegraph office, U. S. Commissioner G. L. Kirkpatrick, and Kirkpatrick & Coleman have moved from the Tyler-Apperson building to the second floor of the Caldwell building.

Mr. C. T. Hazlegill, who has been living on the Clay Turner farm, on Mayville pike for two years, has rented E. R. Kiehl's farm of 50 acres, near Camargo, for \$245 cash and took possession yesterday.

New Business House.

Ed William has completed the plans and specifications for a modern two story business house for Walsh Bros. to be constructed on corner of Main and Mayville streets.

Wanted.

100,000 doz. fresh eggs; will pay highest market price.

T. K. BARNES & SONS.

For Sale!

The Handsome City

of the late J. C. TYLER, situated on Mayville Street in Mt. Sterling, Ky., will be sold publicly to the highest bidder, on the premises about 10 o'clock on the 21st.

Not sold privately before that date.

This property is in perfect repair and is an ideal home. Possession will be given on April 1st.

Terms made known on day of sale.

M. S. TYLER, JULIA R. REED.

30-5c

Saturday, March 21, '03

